Annapolis Thursday, April 1.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT. THOMAS H. WILKINSON, Esq. o Calvert county, has been appointed an Associate Judge of this Judicial District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Ridgely,

COMMUNICATED.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The political and vegetable sap appear to rise together as the spring approaches, but as in some trees the bude put out and the leaves expand at an earlier period than in others, so it is with the political forest, except that in this case, the order of nature seems to be reversed, at those whose growth seems to be reversed, &those whose growth are of northern origin, are the first to start into view, and challenge public admiration; while those who look for support from a southern aspect, have waited for the sun to get further across the vernal equinox. To drop the metaphor—the friends of Mr. Adams have already arrayed themselves in order of battle, and appointed their cham-pions in many districts, while those of Mr. Crawford appear to be in rather a torpid

In the Frederick district it has been an mounced that the "friends of Mr. Adams bave numinated" Joshua Cockey, esq — wnether by caucus or—in a dream, is not

In Harford his friends have nominated Col. Sewell, whether by a minority caucus or a majority caucus, is not set forth; but it is rumoured that there was not a majority of the voters present—ergo. it was a mino-rity cancus; but never mind that, it nomi-nated the right man—that is our man.

In the Montgomery part of Prince-George's and Calvert district, Mr. J. A. T. Kilgour, a leading thember of the House of Delegates, is announced as a candidate, but the elders say it was not done according to the rules of the church -He did not consult the meeting; and secret but active measures are taking to supplant him, in o

quiet way Nevertheless, there he is before the public—a gentleman of undoubted abi-lities, and a candidate for Mr. Adams. In the Worcester district, 'Col. Dennis, an old federalist of great respectability and worth, is said to be a candidate for Adams.

in our own district ampoint in the Gerard H Snowden, a gentieman of ighly respectable literary and professional attrinmenis, is aunounced by his own con sent, as a candidate for Mr. Adams being nominated in the oregular way, and depending on his accommodating disposition in politics, they have put him aside with great non chalance, and the Maryland Republican announces, at the same time, and as if without any concert, and by mere chance, T B Dorsey, "TRE ATTORNEY-OENERAL OF THE STATE," and George Warner, esq of the city of Baltimore, as candidates for Mr. Adams. So that Doctor Snowden's patrotism and sacrifice of private inclinations for the public good may vate inclinations for the public good, may be set down to the account of solove's labour lost? The secret caucus have weighed him and pronounced him-wanting; and he must submit. They have Mr Kilgour unbut being a lawyer, he is not so easily quashed, and this delays arrangements for that district. Col C of Prince George's was at one time counted on, but its whiswas at one time counted on, but its wris-pered he has some compunction about tak-ing one field against his old brother soldier of the revolution. The "Attorney-General of the state of Maryland" was not brought another law officer of the state. answer of that distinguished and con sistent republican is not precisely known; but it is rumoured to have been somewhat to the following effect. Excuse me, my old friend and companion in arms, I have survived too many hard fought battles, and gained too many victories with your aid, under the old system of tactics, to turn back on that system now, and follow after new lights in my old days." So the Adams new lights in my oin days.
ticket now stands, for the Montgomery, George's and Calvert District, Kilgour; the Baltimore and Anne-Arundel district. G. Snowden, George Warner and T. B. Dorsey; Frederick, Joshua Cockey, and Harford Col. Sewall.

For the Maryland Gazette.
THE CANDIDATES FOR THE
PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Hughes speaks with as much confidence of the popularity of Mr. Adams over all other candidates in this state, as if he had counted the nose of every man in it. I deny, in toto, the correctness of his surmises. It is true, that the Adams' Caucus in Baltimore, who have little else to do. surmises. It is true, that the Adams' Caucus in Baltimore, who have little else to do,
have contrived to stuff every paper in the
state with his religious letters, and with
what they consider evidences of his pupulariter, but there is a mid-life. what they consider evidences of his pupularity; but there is a wide difference between the noise of an organised corps of newspaper writers and distributors, and the voice of the people. I contend, that not withstanding the combinations against him, Mr. Crawford has a stronger hold on the affections of the people than Mr. Adams. The democrats will support Crawford for his principles, for his love of economy, for his rigid execution of the laws against peculators and public defaulters: and if the his rigid execution of the laws against peculators and public defaulters; and if the federalists do notagree with him in politics, they admire his consistency, his candour, his independence. They have seen him vote against an embargo, though recommended by the chief Priest of democracy, because he thought its analysis. because he thought it an unwise measure, they have seen him vote for the old bank of the United States when that institution was denounced by his own party as an en-gine in the hands o federalism—when his own party, his bosom friends—were all a-gainst him, when the grand juries of his own state stood ready and did present him

own state stood ready and did present himfor his support of it.
At a late town-meeting in Baltimore,
called by Mr. Adams' friends, to protest against the Cancus at Washington; it was
apparent, that if the mayor of the city, who
was the friend of Mr. Adams, had not re
fused to put the question, as to the candi
dates for the Presidency, Exercant Jack
some would have been nominated by a large
majority; this at least was the opinion of
several gentlemen who were present, and
it is certain that the friends of Mr. Adams
interficial and prevented the question from interfered and prevented the question from being ppt, and procured an adjourn the meeting. SEVERN, 14

GENERAL JACKSON.

This fearless and Voteran Soldier This fearless and Veteran Soldiers in-breasing every hour in popularity, has been assailed by the minions of his rivals, with a bitterness that shows how much they ap-ble growing and gigantic prehend from his growing and gige

strength with the people.

The friends of Crawford have attacked him openly and directly, in the Washington City Gazette, and the Richmond Enquirer, while those of Mr. Adams, with low and serpentine con Mr. Adams, with low and serpentine cunning, have copied and distributed, what they dared not originate and arow, willing and anxious that the poison should have its effect, yet fearful to be seen in the act of administering it. For this reason, they have transplanted from Crawford papers, into the Baltimore Patriot and the Maryland Republican, violent attacks upon lacks on taking care to can them in terms. Jackson, taking care to cap them in large letters, RICHMOND ENQUIRER; and even Allen of the Chronicle, has been made

the dupe of their artifices.

Let us examine the rival claims of Adwas wounded, and a prisoner before he was sixteen. He is the last surviving son of the revolution now before the people. He has always been ready at the call of his country, to fight her battles. No man ever endough more the revolution may be the bas always been ready at the call of his country, to fight her battles. No man ever endough more than the country to the state of the second heretain and country, to fight her battles. No man ever endured more personal hardship, and fatigue, and danger; none ever achieved more, since the days of Washington, for the glory and salvation of his country. Yet he has never abandoned his party, or his country, or sought office or emplument.—
On the contrary, when the president offered him a mission to Mexico, which would have given him \$18,000 dollars in one year
an office which others so anxiously seek
what did he say?—"No—the people have
"allowed a military despot to usurp all the
"power of the government, and I will never be the representative of a free republike to counterance, such covardice on one lic, to countenance such cowardice on one hand, or such usurpation on the other? He declined the office. In short, though never seeking office, for emolument sake, he has always been prompt in seeking the post of danger there to expose his life and his reputation for the safe y of his country Look at Mr Adams! born with a silver spoo in his mouth, and living on - Preasury Pa from his boyhood to the present hour-go along with all parties, but always with the strongest, and always in office!!! Moderator of a public meeting of federalists in Bosloan aking measures for the election of Otis, and Strong, in 1806—In the early part of 1807, employing all his powers of reasoning, and his yet stronger powers of sattre, agmint. Jefferson and Barlow—the

salt mountain, and "dusky Sally;" elected by the federal legislature of Massachuse to the winter of 1807, finding the federalists could push him nothing higher, he kicks down the ladder on their heads, votes for the embargo-goes into caucus, and votes for Mr. Madison-still retains his seat in until a few months before his time had ex pired, and after another had been elected in his place. In 1808, Mr. Madison, who he had helped to nominate in taucus, was elected by the democrate, and in a few months after, this disinterested patriot (whose friends are copying the abuse against the gallant and war worn veteran Jackson,) re year. Since the date of his senatorial vote for the embargo, and his caucus vote for Mr. Madison, he has pocketed, under de mocratic administrations, from \$130, to \$150,000!!! and after all this, what do we hear? His partizans declaring, by antici-pation in the spirit of intolerance that charac terised his father's administration; that they will "kick out of the senate," and pro-Lloyd, and all others who do not doff their hats, and cry Amenl when they say Mr Adams is the exclusive republican candidate, entitled to the presidential chair, with its salary of \$100,000 more for the next eight years!!! Elected by the federal legislature of Massachusetts in 1806—caucussed for Madison in 1808—took from caucussed for Madison in 1×08-took from him an office, including outfit, of \$18,000 in 1809—has never been one hour out of the highest offices in the gift of the democratic party from that day to this, to the exclusi-on of thousands who breasted the storm in the days that "tried men's souls;" and now it is little short of treason to question his superior claims to the presidency, over a man whose whole life has been a series of

ountry?

Ought not those violent partizans of Mr Adams to remember, that by their intole-rance they may destroy their idol? What is remarkable too is, that in this city they are the very men who have always strenuously insisted in the sacred and binding efficacy of educus nominations! But while they
are proclaiming the certainty of Mr. Adama's election, they ought to remember
that it is one thing to manage the voters of
this city by the humbug of a Tavern Caucus, and quite another thing to be cus, and quite another thing to humbug the people of the United States. TRUTH.

personal exposure, privation and dangers, in the unrequited service and defence of his

\ For the Md. Gazette.

Mr. Printer.
At this time, when some of the democrats who have turned their backs the Congressional Caucus, are endeavour-ing to wheedle and cajole Federalists into the support of Mr. Adams for the presidency, support of Mr. Adams for the presidency, the opinion entertained of him by the late. A. C. Hanson, will probably be acceptable to some of your readers. It is extracted from a speech delivered in the Honse of Representatives of the U. S. on the 14th of February, 1814, on the Loan Bill.

A Subscriber. March 30, 1824.

MR. HANSON'S OPINION OF MR.

ADAMS.

"Mr. Adams was nominated minister to 8t. retersburg. This son of the father had said, when the embargo was recommended upon the high responsibility of the president. "the Senate should not doubt or hesitate." For so noble a sentiment he must be rewarded, upon the principle of buying off impatient and hungry, office sergers. And I do fear, we have as yet had only a impatient and hungry office Seekes And I do fear, we have as yet had only a fore-taste of the efficacy of this mode of Furchasting supporters for the administration. On Mr. Adams's subject, I have only to add, there is a 'region in Russia that would be a fit clime-for a man of such stituents fareigness, and convenient full days. Temperature Compilation vel. 2, p. 463.

For the Maryland Gazette THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

It was explitingly declared during the labs session: of our legislature, and numerous letters were disparsed through the state to confirm the truth of the assertion, that a majority of the members of that body were friendly to Mr. Addms's election to the presidency. Taking it for granted, that this is true, what will the good people of Maryland think of the first sample of political sessions shown by this legislature, in passing the tyramical militia law which is now going the rounds in all the newspapers, and which has brought upon its authors the deserved consure of the most intalligant and experienced man in the state? It is only necessary to soint outs few of the provisions of this state law, so shew that it is unnecessarily rigorous and truelly oppresunnecessarily rigorous and cruelly oppressive. The 4th section of it authorises courts martial to PINE a man as much as Two DOLLARS for not attending a company meeting; and the fifth section positively declares, that the commandants of companies shall not newit the fines imposed b such courts-martial Outrageously oppressive as this is, the fifth section goes still farther, and authorises constables to col lect PINES by WARRANT and JUDGMENT before any Justice of the Peace of the coun before any Justice of the Peace of the country wherein the parties may reside. Where is the freeman possessed of common sense, that will hold up his hand in favour of so atrocious and bold an infringement of the rights of his fellow-citizens, as this unmerciful law authorises. Under it, a merciful law authorises. Under it, a poor man who has a family dependent on his daily exertion for their support, and who cannot earn morethan SEVENTY FIVE CENTS per day, work as hard as he may, is liable to be FINED by a military sout (and such courts are not always composed of the most discreet and wise men in the wirld) Two Dollars, for refusing to ne-glect his labour, and bring a day's want on his children This is not a deceitful argu ment designed to blind the judgment of men and make the law appear more odious than it really is Every man knows that there are thousands subject to the law whose necessities compel them to expend at the scanty earnings which the hard labour of the day may furnish them. But let us turn again to the law, the worst of which has not yet been noticed, though enough has already been shewn of it fully to dis gust the free and independent yeomanry who are to be enslaved five times annually by it. Not existed with prohibing the remission of fines by captains, no matter what error of judgment the court martial may labour under at the time it imposes them, the authors of the law have so conpe issued, and JUDOMENT to be rendered a gainst the delinquent, it leaves him to pay his FINE, or to go to GAOL! Yes, at this period of profound peace, when almost every man is heard to complain of the scarcity of money, and when he legis latures of other states are abolishing impr

who are not able to pay nilitia fines, are to be dragged to prison to satisfy the law im posing them!!! A threatened invasion of our state could scarcely have called forth a more vindict.ve law.

At the same session at which this law was passed, another relating solely to the city of Baltimore, was likewise enacted. The Baltimore law has been made the subject of a town meeting, at which resolutions reprobating it in the strongest terms, were adopted The meeting declared it to be "ARBITARK OPPRESSIVE and INMIST" and in meaning the terms. UNJUST," and in many of its provisions, violating the constitutional rights of the violating the constitutional rights of the people—in many more, infringing on their legal privileges—and throughout its whole body, giving to the military commanders, an accession of authority, and an ascendancy over their fellow-citizens, incompatible with that equity, which allowing to national defence every thing necessary, should be upheld in a Republican country." This is, indeed, a frightful picture of the law, but frightful as it is, we are told by Colonel but frightful as it is, we are told by Colonel Wm Stewart, one of the Baltimore delegates, in a vindication of himself which he has published in the Baltimore papers, that the Baltimore law is not so rigorous as the State Law, which has elicited these re-marks. Col. Stewart, in noticing the two laws, says olet the citizens of Baltimor take the law which has been so much com-plained of, and so little understood, for the better regulation of the militia of Baltimore and compare it with the State Law on the ame subject, with the supplement passed ame subject, with the supplement passed at the last session of the legislature, and when they have so compared them, they will find, that WE, (the people of Baltimore,) have LESS duty to perform, and are NOT liable to be FINED AS MUCH as the residue of this state, for the nonperformance of militia duty. If this State Law betheonly earnest which Mr. Adams's friends have to give us of his and their attachment to the comfort of the people of Maryland, what are we to expect

sonment for debt, the citizens of this state

people of Maryland, what are we to expect should he be elected to the presidency, and they continue to uphold and support him. Seeing his friends to fond of oppression, he will of course conclude that their constituents likewise love it, and instead of leaving us to endure the hardships consequent on submission to our own barbarous state law, he may take it into his head to recommend the passage of a general law for the regula tion of the militia of the several states, more enormous in its provisions than the one which the people of Maryland have now to govern them

No good reason can be advanced for the passage of the STATE LAW. Its advocates will say that complete returns of the militia could not be obtained without it. Now this miserable apology won't do, be-cause every man of ordinary judgment is aware, that officers could earoll men, and make out a return of them, as well after they were mustered once, as five times. Indeed, they could enroll and return them without mustering them at all. But it is likely it will be said, that the men ought to meet often that they may be drilled and trained in field duty, to make them useful to the country in time of war. This argument would not be better than the first for military and of the training of the country in the c the first, for military men of discern ment have said, that the habit of disobedi ence acquired by men serving in the militio, altogether unfits them for actual service, and that the few manouvres which they are

* The writer of these remarks does not pretend to know how parties stood in the legislature. Ha is indested to prints far nourable to Mr. Adams, for all the information he possesses on this subject.

+ The meeting would not permit Col.

years acquiring and sedge of under militia officers, can be target them in a few weaks in a regular came or garrison. This last excuse then like the first must fall to the ground; but as the friends of oppression are seldom at a loss for apologies, we may expect others to be offered.—Henry the Villth, who cut off the heads of several of his wives, could always find an excuse

Vilith, who cut on the nesses of several his wives, could always find an excuse for doing it.

There was a time when the freemen of Maryland would have frowned on a measure fraught with evil to the labouring class of her citizens. Has that time passed aways I trust not. An intelligent people will never connive at acts of oppression
A JACKSONITE,
And an Enemy to Oppression.

P. S. The following letter on the subject of militia musters, shews in a lucid man some of the principal evils resulting from them, and that they are productive of no good. The latter is a truth, which the observation of every man of experience will

ON MILITIA MUSTERS.

To the Honourable the General Assem bly of the state of North Carolina. Gentlemen: I hereby tender you my re-ignation of the office of Major General in he militia of North Carolina. Un this occasion I beg leave to offer to

your view some considerations in regard to the Militia, which I deem of much importance to the best interests of the communi-

Exertions to discipline the Militia have been perseveringly made for thirty years Instructions have been given and penalties inflicted. Laws and regulations have been multipled without end. Every where men of zeal and talent, impelled by the powerful motives of public interest and individual distinction, have afforded their aid—and what has been the result? The Militia are what has been the result? The Militia are now, in point of efficiency, exactly as they were when these efforts commenced, and thirty years more of experience would only go to prove that the proud spirit of freemen is not to be broken down into the machinery which constitutes the efficiency of a regular army. Nor is it, in my opinion, in any point of view desirable that it should be.— Bunker's Hill. King's Mountain, and New Orleans, will forever attest the ardour of patriotism, and the regard for individual character, that is so dear to honourable minds, will give an impetus to a Militis force that will overwhelm the frigid order regular froops. Howeviers is protracted, discipline will in due time supply the

more for discipline than the whole life of a man who is dragged from his family half a dozen tight in the year to expose his health to the tements, his awkwardness to the public gazeland his morals to the contamination of electioneering treats.

If no real good is effected, are no positive evils produced? Fifty thousand men drawn away from their homes and occupations, six times in the year, deduct from the useful business of life, labour that is worth at a moderate estimate, one hundred worth at a moderate estimate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars! In other words, the industry of North Carolina is annually taxed one hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars, for an unattainable object. No sub-stantial benefits are obtained, and the inju-

place of this resistless but transient ardour And I hazard nothing by the assertion that one week in actual service will de

more for discipline than the whole life of a

ry inflicted upon property and morals is ry inflicted upon property and motals incalculable.

I would therefore take the liberty respectfully to recommend, a measure eminently calculated to promote the public weal, that the militia be restricted to must have any then merely ter but once in the year, and then merely to continue their organization and bring officers and men to a knowledge of each

These observations are the result of a deliberate judgment, formed with all the lights afforded with twenty four years of experience in different offices in the milidays of peace, and in the tented field in the stormy season of war. None will consider them as intended to apologise for any cormer deficiency of zeal in myself. I enter ed the Militia service with the most san guine expectations of introducing reform, and when in the Lessibles my most and when in the Legislature, my most strenuous exertions to promote the rame object were sustained by the confidence of success. But the sober lessons of experience have taught me the futility of all such hope and attempts, not only here but in every state

where I have a knowledge of the militia
"In peace to prepare for war," is a good
maxim, but, at "all times to inculcate the principles and promote the arts of peace," is a hetter. The expense of means misapoperly directed, do much to advance both: and from the enlightened and liberal prin-ciples which are prevailing, and from beter estimates being now made than hereto fore, of all the objects of human ambition I look forward with pleasing anticipations to the more improved condition of human society in all its relations-to the lessened frequency and mitigated horrors of war, and in the multiplied embellishments, and in-

In tendering this resignation, which will probably be the last official act of my life, I cannot withhold an expression, of the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the honours the Legislature and the constituted authorities of the state have bestowed upon me, especially for the office I now abandon, and for giving me, in virtue of it, the com-mand of the military force of the state, when called into service at an interesting period of the late war, affording me thereby an opportunity of demonstrating my zeal for the public welfare. CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1820.

By inserting the following in your Gazette you will be conferring a lavour on Several of your Subscribers. ON THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

Purshing the remarks on the Millia sys-tem, we repeat the question, what good have these trainings ever done? Some will refer us to the battle of Bunker's hill, or to refer as to the battled pulsers and, or the triumphant defence of New-Orleans, perhaps, as proofs of what milita men are capable of accomplishing. But these cases prove acting to the point. Our opponents must germuch further, and shew, that all this skill in the exercise of the masket reaulted from militia trainings. Did our fellow-citizens acquire this expertness by being dragged from their homes, four time annually, and by the military movements performed on those days? This cannot be answered in the affirmative. The exercise Stewart to address them in person, and he between the state of the musket is a component person of the musket is a component person of the musket is a component person has vindicated himself in the public prints, merican education. The American haunts

the woods for game, fire in a target of its diversion, this exercise is the sine of the free business, and this rare to find one who has not made it at looms easier, in two fire moused in defence of their native land. It is the knowledge of the musket of acquired that gives their to decide a pre-unisation. The ball of a Tempusee rifeman will have the even of a sourced and from hence re-

The ball of a Temperate riffernan will the eye of a squirrel, and from hence yould he acquaintance with the muskel not from militia training.

We will venture to assert, that if our countrymen did derive their knowledge of the musket, solely from this source, day would be perfectly incompetent to relie an invasion. But we shall be told, that dispilling, subordination, promptitude a crommulion, attention and obedience to the word of command are target in this way. tion, attention and obscience to the word of command, are taught in this way. We are disposed to doubt this fact altogether. While will such a training of individuals, better geneously and compulsively assembled, gether for four or five times in a year acgetner for load or the times in a year accomplish? A few evolutions are practised, and these parties fatigued, exhausted, and disguisted, are dismissed to their wires and families. They become sick to loathing of martial exercise, as is evident from the rainely of subterfuges, excuses, arts and agreed ents adopted to avoid this law it is a section to labour and fatigue. not an aversion to labour and fatigue, that excites this loathing and disgust; for, excites this loathing and disgust; for, excited the second independent companies in the society of their neighbours and friends, and they will readily encounter tentold more labour, expense and exercise, and will learn military movements with tenfold more promptitude and regularity. We certainly cannot be misunderstood, as intending, what we utterly disclaim, locality of allusion—if all the militia in Baltimore county, were superior in discipline to regular troops, it would not alter the nature of the question. not an aversion to labour and fatigue, that would not alter the nature of the question as regards the continent at large. To render such training effectual, there must be something more than military law-more than vexation, fines and imprisonment for disobedience of orders—personal pride and ambition -a desire of competition must be roused, and this cannot be done by compulsory process: it is a social feeling that martial law may indeed destroy, but never can create. We see this principle in ful play amongst independent military companies throughout the continent—new ones are continually forming—on the 4th of July, or any other day of public parade, the air is flouted, by standards, never seen before new similorms eatch the glated vision, all which is matter of spontaneous volition.—Military glory is the delight of Americans,

a fire, that by no means requires fanning for fear of extinguishment. Now, we will suppose, that our legislators at Washington, seeing such plan facts, should agree to dispense with the national militia altogether. gether? Absurd and impracticable plans, and which would only have multiplied sickness, misery and death, if practicable, have, in times passed, been proposed, one of which was, to turn out, at stated periods, the whole population of the United States into one immense camp, subject to military duty and martial law. The project was frowned down by the sober good sense of the people—but it seems to possess the vitality of a ratile snake. If every milital law on the continent should receive its death blow on this day weds believe there law on the continent should believe thers the death blow on this day, we do believe thers would be more military training, more martial spirit, more enthusiasm for parade, and more expertness in discipline. This and more expertness in discipline, This assertion is not made lightly, it is warranted by facts presented to our senses. Americans cannot be taught by compulsory trainings, court-martials, military law, fines trainings, court-martials, military law, fines and imprisonments, to learn the value of their liberties. All these engines familiarize the mind to servitude and self-degradation. Let a man feel that he is not to be dragged from his home and his family, by the strong arm of military power, and he will, in the hour of danger, march with alacrity to defend the soil, when pitasiad by the foot of an invader—but if his liberty be put five times every wear in the possession put five times every year in the possession of another man—if he be made reluctantly, a slave, although it be for a day; if on that day the laws of his country afford h

rotection -if at such times the laws themselves are suspended, and military despot-ism reign triumphant, he loses that proud and ennobling sense of personal Weedom, and in the hour of danger feels no anxiety for its preservation. [Morn, Chronicle-

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

r. Printer, You will oblige me by giving the follow ing a place in your paper. It is extracted from a New York paper published in August 1822:

From the Albany Gaze I observe the following editorial para-gragh in your paper of Wednesday last—
"The late president Adams, in a note ad-dressed to Andrew Dunlap, Esq. of Boston, thanking him for his late 4th of July ora-tion, informs him, that he made one mistake: that Jefferson and Adams were never rivals; but that it was Hamilton who was the rival of Jefferson."

In 1800, Adams was the federal, and Jef-In 1800, Adams was the recers, and seferson the antifederal candidate at that then ensuing election for president—The Jeffer soniabs procured the following letter, and had it published in all the antifederal papers throughout the union

Portsmouth, Oct. 19th, 1600. "Dear sir-Your agreeable favour of the th instant, has this moment cometo hand.

I am greatly rejoiced to see gentlemen of property and influence coming torward, it this eventful moment, in the common cause of our country. I have no doubt we shall still be saved:

still be sayed:

"I am now packing my baggage; shall set out in the stage to-morrow morning for the city of Washington; hope to be in Bultimore begining of the neat month. This prevents my answering your letter so fally at I could wish, having only one moment to spare.

oln the conversation held between Mr. Al-"In the conversation held between MrAdams, Mr. Taylor, and myself, Mr. Adms certainly expressed himself, (as far as
my memory serves mb) in the very words
mentioned in your letter, viz. that he hoped
and expected to see the day when Mr. Tayior, and his friend Mr. Giles, would be
ensvinced, that the people of America
would not be happy without an HENEOTARY CHIEF, Ma GISTRATE and see
ale: of a test DURING, LIFE.
Believe me, sinterely your obedient bervant, "JOHN LANGDON."
Mamuel Ringgold, Esq.
"Haggratown, Maryang."

Mr. Strong, of Pittafield, Moss. has bre-cently published a Tragedy smalled . The Pall of Sturbide, withe Dallyway of Sterror.

THE EMB IEGO.
To the Editor of the Federal Gazett

The reshargo question has been adveand the set allies of democracy and when the form of part the set allies of democracy and whose for whose judge and political forecast, I have the most part and whose set who take the the forecast, who are the part of the set of th found respect, who think that she inte of this country were vitally affected by question, and as two candidates for the est effice in the gift of the people, were in the senate of the United States, I thank you to give us for information reference, so account of the passage of law through that body. I have been that Mr. Crawford, otherwise called the deal candidate, had the hardshood to against that stupendous measure, alth-recommended by the great father of d cracy in the zenith of his power and g again I have heard it contradicted, wish to know the fact.

wish to know the lact.
[For the information of our correspon
we give the following: On the 18th o
cember 1807, Mr Jefferson recomme
the sinhibition of the departure of our
sels from the ports of the United Sta
Novel and awful as this measure was the great concerns of the nation, the was soon registered by a compliant se for, by three P. M. of the same day, the

FOR THE EMBARGO:

ADAMS, Anderson, Bradley, Co Gaillard, Gillman, Gregg, How Kitchelly Matthewson, Milledge, M Mitchill Parker, Pope, Robinson, St of Md Smith, of N. Y. Smith, of T Tiffin, Thruston, Turner

AGAINST THE EMBARGO. CRAWFORD, Goodrich, Hillhouse, N lay, Pickering and White. [See Fed zette of Dec 24th, 1807.]

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

At a further adjourned meeting of Stockholders on the 20th instant, the aideration of a resolution reported of 19th inst, by the Committee of Inve tion, on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th jects of inquiry, directed to be entered at a meeting on the 27th ult. and then lished, was called for, and, after discu it was moved and seconded, that the ing do adopt the said resolution, and it to be published which was unanim

of Columbia, and the debtors' name which interest has not been regularly a list of all debtors, specifying the ar of each debt, and the security held the a specification of Banks owing ball and of Bank notes on hand; an acco loans to roads and canals; and a part account of the real estate heldby the on all of which items, the committee a detailed report, and then submitte resolution adopted, as above stated

which is in the words following viz:
"Resolved, That this institution b tinued on the principles of a banking tution, with a view to retrieve, as is practicable, the present embarrassed of its affairs; subject to such reducti its expenses as a future Board of Dirmay deem proper to adopt and carry effect." Americ

WARNING. WARNING.

In an action recently brought in the trick Court of Philadelphia, for day against the owner of a dog, by which plaintiff was biten in the right leg, so as to be confined to the house for f ly arto be confined to the house for fax weeks, besides losing his situation watchman, the Jury, after being che by the President of the Court, gave dict for the plaintiff of 275 dollars dan The President said—"The law is clea if a man, who knows that a dog belo to him is vicious, and addicted to persons, neglects to take proper and a large and presautions for restraining the dog running et large, the owner is respondent of the proper and the proper an for any injury which may arise to an son from the viciousness and ill temp the dog

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES It was determined by Frederick court on the 18th inst. in the case of tin vs. Boteler (suit on the defendend of the constable) that no constably jurisdiction out of the hundred for he is appointed, and of course that a done he was constable out of the life. done by any constable out of the lissuch hundred, are illegal and void.
heretofore been the practice for conto act indiscriminately in all parts country; but this decision will be confine them to the limits of their shundreds.

Frederick-town p

SINGULAR A singular and we believe unprece instance of the effect of passion in a animal, was witnessed in this city no since. A horse wailst paying his resp a trough of provander, was somewhoyed by a compho seemed dater to participate without ceremony, good things he was so experly discussible so far accomplished her intentito protrude her head into the troughwas in the vertex of commencing to to protride her head into the trough was in the very act of commencing he rations, when the horse convinced the moment was a critical one, and forgethat roblemess of character for whi has been characterized, exight the set the cow between his feeth, and in mant severed it in twain! The cot guished a short time and died.

Raleigh Regi BANK CASES.

Barford County Court.
On Saturday last the Prosecuting On Saturday last the Prosecuting ary, informed the Creek, that in conty with the opinion of the Attorney rai, the remaining indictments again persons charged with conspiracy to the Bules, could not be supported, rected a noil prosequi to be entered the ease. He stated, that he had creamined the witnesses and productions from the Praisients of two of the laying they were statisfied the indictional not be sustained. Thus, at has suded this taxlous wegatious by which was conceited in Sensulen

has ended this textous. regatious be which was congrised in frapruden which was congrised in frapruden eventuabled in the injury of all particles and the produced no henefit textop.—Tale ANATOMI CAL.

A writer is the Philadelphia Nation attacks of the occurrence of the retained of the occurrence of the retained of the Cooperations of the Thyroid Gland": it Dr. Good of the Thyroid Gland": it Dr. Goo